Nippon Times

No. 16,713 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1945 [illegible] Price 35 Sen

CRIPPS SAYS ATOM BOMB IS FACTOR TO AVOID WAR

States Way Must Be Found to Settle World Differences Without Resort to Arms

Domei

LONDON, September 24.—A passionate plea for world cooperation was made here yesterday by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, who declared that "the atomic bomb is the most disastrous and destructive discovery ever made by mankind and the most compelling force ever set in motion to bring about a sensible and speedy solution to the problem of how to avoid war."

"The World Federation or International Federation or Cooperation," he said, "had hitherto been looked upon as very long-term objective, but the atomic bomb had telescoped history. We have reached the stage where two countries able to launch simultaneously atomic bombs, can be sure of mutual destruction and war must therefore be written out of the possible ways of settling disputes in future.

"We may have a few years yet in which the atomic bomb is not a common weapon in the hands of all major powers. During those years, we must find a way by which we can settle world differences without war. This is a matter which must be taken up by everyone and not merely by a few overworked statesmen. It is essentially a job in which driving power must come from common men and women all over the world.

"I do not doubt the willingness of statesmen, but the task is so great and urgent that we cannot hope to get it carried through unless we have the driving power of world opinion behind it.

"The atomic bomb should hang like a sword of Damocles forever over our heads to drop and strike us until such a time as we have satisfied ourselves that we have some effective means to remove its danger, while yet harnessing this new and wonderful weapon to the service of man."

Referring to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations organization, the Socialist leader said that many people thought and felt that whatever they did along the line of international agreement and cooperation, they must at the same time be prepared for its failure and for recrudescence of power politics backed by great armies, navies and air forces. "However," he said, "with the coming of the atomic bomb the whole scene has changed radically and completely.

"We must therefore face certain facts that if there is another war in 10 years time, or thereafter, the atomic bomb, probably a far more powerfully destructive force, will be available to the contestants. That means that if there is another war, our civilization will be destroyed.

"In the case of aircraft, we signally and wholly failed to control the power that we created. We did indeed let loose the Frankestein monster and results can be seen all over the world and not the least in our own country. That war was enough, but the atomic bomb will be worse if we cannot prevent its use for our own destruction. That is why we must never forget this danger and why we must bring up our children with the consciousness of their duty to remove it.

"We must all get out of our minds any idea that world organization and world cooperation are utopian ideas which are not practical. They provide one practical and possible alternative to world destruction."

INDIA REJECTS BRITISH BID

Congress Say Proposals Are 'Vague, Inadequate and Unsatisfactory'

Domei

BOMBAY, September 25.—The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party on September 22 respected the new British proposals for India as "vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory."

The Committee said, "Nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country." The Committee further declared that neither the end of the war nor a change of government in Britain had resulted in any real change in the British policy toward India. However, the resolution added that in order to demonstrate the will of the people on the issue of immediate transfer of power, Congress should contest the forthcoming elections.

The Defense Committee was appointed to take necessary steps for the defense of officers who joined the Japanese-sponsored "Indian National Army" and whose court martial will begin early in November.

Party leaders attending the meeting include President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of the Indian National Congress, and Pandit Jawaharal Nehru, its former president.

MacArthur Vetoes Selection of Ikeda For Liaison Office

American press services reported that General Douglas MacArthur on September 24 vetoed the Japanese Government's appointment of Seihin Ikeda, former Finance Minister and one-time manager of Mitsui interests, as President of the Central Liaison Office. The rejection of Ikeda was that first turndown of a Japanese Government appointment that General MacArthur has made.

FOREIGN CHIEFS' MEET SCHEDULED TO END SOON

Substantial Agreement on All Major Points Expected, Official Sources Bare

The Big Five Foreign Ministers may end their current meeting before next weekend in substantial agreement on all major points, official sources in London revealed, according to a London report. It was added that a communique to be issued later will reveal that reports on unsurmountable difficulties at the meeting were exaggerated.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, after one day's rest, met for two sessions on September 23, according to another London report. Diplomatic correspondents report a definite cleavage of opinion over the Balkans with Russia taking a different line from Britain and America.

The BBC diplomatic correspondent says the British and American argument is that the Russians have not given Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria a fair chance to think for themselves. It is also complained that Britain and America have not been allowed a fair share in the reconstruction in these countries and that the only parties allowed to go forward to the general elections are under the Communist front.

The Russian reply is that the elections will give a square deal to all voters except the Fascists and that the economic arrangements they have made will help the Balkan peasants.

Diplomatic correspondents in London report that divergencies first became evident over the drafting of peace treaties with Finland and Italy. Then, when the Balkan issues were discussed, Russia took a different line from Britain and America. It is reported that Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs does not want France and China to take part in the discussions on these Balkan questions.

RETAINING CONTROL LAW

Decision to End Check on Company Accounting Rescinded

The intention to abolish the Company Accounting Control Law was announced by Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima in his address given at the Bankers' Club on September 11, but as the Finance Ministry deems it not proper to immediately abolish the law in the present transit period from war to peace, it has been decided to keep the law for the present, but to obtain in its enforcement the same results as would be obtained upon its abolition.

That is to say, of the enterprises concerned, certain companies will be allowed to control themselves. The first qualification for selection as a company to enjoy this privilege is the soundness of its financial condition and its accounting system even in the present transit period. Some companies have already been selected by the Finance Ministry.

Although it is feared that such companies might advance salaries and wages in consideration of the high commodity prices, when freed of the application of the Accounting Control Law, it is believed that even though such increases in payment of salaries and wages might be made by selected companies, the effect will be small.

SOCIALIST GAINS NOTED IN FRENCH ELECTIONS

Predicted Victory Augurs Big Support for De Gaulle on Constitutional Issue

With four-fifths of the results declared in the French local elections, the Socialist Party of Leon Blum is still in the lead with 27 ahead of the Radicals, according to a London dispatch on Tuesday. The latest summary of gains and losses shows, according to the report, that the Socialists are 143 up on the last provincial elections before the war while the Radicals, the party of Daladier, Renault and Herriot, are 139 down. The Communists have gained 65 seats and the new Catholic Progressive Party of Foreign Minister Bidault has won 106. The Right Wing parties have lost heavily.

BBC correspondent Thomas Kadette, taking these local results as a pointer to next month's general elections, forecasts plenty of support for General Charles de Gaulle's policy on the Constitution. He said it is fairly safe to assume that the Socialists will come out as the biggest party in the coming general elections which will mean that General De Gaulle will get from the public the verdict that he wants about the Constitution issue.

Monday's and Tuesday's results have showed a constant upward swing of the Socialists. On Monday, they had an increase of 26 over the number elected in 1939. The next day the Socialists were 18 ahead of the Radicals and later with four-fifths of the results declared they were 27 ahead and 14 up on the last elections.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS IN U.S. UNDERGO TRAINING

Army Giving 2-Month Course to Aid Them in Administering, Policing Their Country

Domei

FORT GETTY, Rhode Island, September 24.—The United States Army on September 22 revealed that German prisoners of war in the United States are being trained to administer and police their country. The idea of using German soldiers to help carry out the administration of their own country was thought of in the summer of 1944.

Last April, General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, directed that between 2,000 and 5,000 Germans will be given the training course. Governed by the Provost Marshal General's Office, a two-month course is given covering English and other languages, American history, military government, German history, public finance, banking, public safety and utilities, and education.

Already 171 students have graduated and are on their way home. Ten other graduates are acting as teachers outside of Cherbourg.

Students are made up of German officers and soldiers who have been thoroughly trained by the United States Army officers and are anti-Nazi. All volunteered to take the course and will be placed at the disposal of the Allied military government now in charge of the American zone of operations in Germany.

An American Army officer teaching at Fort Getty said, "This is a long-range policy to help them (Germans) prepare themselves for the reconstruction of Germany's political life so that some day she may return to the family of nations. We take pains to show them that the military government is not an arbitrary system, but that it has legal basis under international law."

Demands British Evacuate

The Egyptian Cabinet has demanded the evacuation of British forces from Egypt and that the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan shall be united with Egypt, according to a Cairo dispatch on Tuesday. Meanwhile, the British Government has not yet been officially informed on the statement, which it claimed was made by a committee of elder Egyptian statesmen.

Denies Stalin Retiring

Domei

MOSCOW, September 24.—Reports that Premier Josef Stalin would retire were described as "unfounded" by official Soviet circles on September 22.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday.

Fine with north winds changing to southerly winds later.

42nd General Hospital, Run by U. S. Army, To Open in St. Luke's Hospital Today

The 42d General Hospital, first American army general hospital in Japan, will open formally today in St. Luke's International Medical Center, Tokyo, today, it was announced by the Public Relations Office on Tuesday.

The large modern building, famed in peacetime as one of the outstanding medical centers of the Orient, was built in the early 1930's primarily by American contributions. Until 1941 American doctors and nurses served on the staff with Japanese medical personnel. During the war it served solely as a civilian hospital operated by Japanese.

Two ceremonies are planned in conjunction with the formal opening. The first will be a non-denominational religious service at 4:30 p.m. today in the hospital's cathedral-like chapel, conducted by the chaplains of the 42nd General. The chapel was a pre-war gift of one of the leading families of Philadelphia. Mrs. Douglas A. MacArthur has been invited to join with the nurses and doctors in the religious service.

Today's opening ceremonies will begin with a flag-raising in the courtyard at 4:30 p.m. to be followed by a tour of the hospital, dinner and dance. A number of high ranking Army officers will make the initial tour with Colonel George A. Yeager, commanding officer of the hospital.

The spacious building which has functioned only as a 300 bed-hospital has been increased by the Army to 1 000 beds, the usual capacity of a general hospital.

The 42d crack University of Maryland Unit, has been in the Pacific over three and a half years, caring for battle casualties from Guadalcanal to Leyte. For the past three weeks in a warehouse in Yokohama the unit has examined and given medical service to over 20,000 Allied prisoners of war.

INDO-CHINESE LEADERS SEEK AMITY WITH FRANCE

Inform Governor General on Condition Country Promised Independence

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 25.—Admiral Thierry Dargenlieu, Governor General of Indo-China, said on September 20 that Indo-Chinese leaders have informed him "they would like nothing better than an understanding with France if they are promised independence five or 10 years hence," and he added, "we want to give them power corresponding to their merits."

The Governor General spoke at a press conference at his residence in the French colony of Chandernagar near Calcutta. He said there was every reason to believe that "within a few weeks, the Government will be able to establish itself in Indo-China and peacefully settle all outstanding problems."

Governor General Dargenlieu reported that Saigon was calm and that air-borne French troops had re-occupied the barracks there previously held by the troops of the Viet Nam (independent Anamese Government).

Admiral Dargenlieu said that Cambodia never was "very troubled" and that the situation there was improving. He declared French guerrillas had taken over the administration with the approval of the population.

He claimed that the Viet Nam Government in Tonkin district of Northeast Indo-China faced resistance from the rural population because the Japanese burned the rice-stocks after surrender. He added than the French have taken all necessary measures to supply the region.

KWANGTUNG NEEDS FOOD

Use of U.S. Ships to Import Rice From Siam Asked by UNRRA

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 23.—The Chungking correspondent of The New York Times reported on September 21 that Kwangtung Province faces a dearth of food. For the relief of the people, the branch office of the UNRRA in China is requesting the assignment of American ships on the route for the import of rice from Siam.

The New York Times correspondent further reported that "Kwangtung Province always suffered from a shortage of food. When it was occupied by the Japanese army, imports of food from overseas were stopped. At the same time, that Province was isolated from other regions in China from which it had imported foodstuffs. The districts within Kwangtung Province have suffered from famine for the last several years."

Soong Back in Chungking

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 25.—Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, arrived here by plane on September 22 after an extended trip to Washington, D.C., Ottawa, London and Paris.

Hurley Leaves For U.S.

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 24.—U.S. Ambassador to China Major General Patrick Hurley departed for the United States on September 22 in a C-54 transport plane.

WOMEN LEADERS INITIATE CAMPAIGN FOR SUFFRAGE

Government, Diet, Political Parties to Receive Demand; Central Organ Planned

A demand that suffrage be given to women over the age of 20, will be submitted to the Government, the House of Peers, the House of Representatives, and all political parties, it has been decided by the political committee of the Women's Postwar Policy Association, formed by Fusaye Ichikawa, Shigeri Yamataka, Tsuneko Akamatsu, and other women leaders. This decision was made at a meeting held at Tokiwaya, Marunouchi, Tokyo, on September 24.

The demand for woman suffrage comprises the following items:

(1) In revising the General Election Law, women above the age of 20 should be given franchise, and those above 25, made eligible to the House of Representatives;

(2) In revising the House of Peers Law, women should be given the same rights of voting and election, as given to men;

(3) The Peace Preservation Law should be revised and women should be allowed to join political organizations;

(4) The Civil Service Appointment Law must be revised and women given the right to participate in any administrative organ.

At the meeting, the formation of a new Women's League was proposed by Fusaye Ichikawa, this new league to become the central organ for the woman suffrage movement. The proposed league would start a movement for the participation of women in legislative and administrative organs, and an appeal would be made, particularly to working women and girl students in various sections and professions.

It is expected that a preparatory meeting for the organization of the proposed league will be held in the middle of October, to adopt the principles of the new organization and commence its activity in earnest.

CAUTIONS JAPANESE POLICY

Justice Douglas Says U.S. Must Not Forget Tojo Started War

Domei

COLUMBIA, Missouri, September 24.—The United States Supreme Court Justice, William C. Douglas, warned at the Missouri bar dinner speech on September 21 against the policy which would leave the Japanese with enough prestige of political influence to drive a wedge between the United States and her Allies.

Judge Douglas also declared that America in trying to fix the blame for Pearl Harbor, must not forget that it was General Hideki Tojo, the then Prime Minister, and the Japanese who started the war.

He said the same courage, resourcefulness and determination which won the war can solve the problems of peace. He called for the utilization of atomic power and other wartime discoveries to build a higher standard of living for the world.

Australia Files Charges

Domei

CANBERRA, September 24.—More than 100 charges against Japanese individual war criminals were presented last January to the Australian Parliament by the War Crimes Commissions headed by Sir William Webb, it was announced on September 21 by Navy Minister N.J.O. Makin.

GOVERNMENT IS ORDERED TO CEASE PRESS CONTROL

Allied Supreme Commander Acts to Ensure Truthful, Uncontrolled News

In an order issued on September 24, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers acted to clear the way for the establishment of a free press in Japan. He ordered the Japanese Government to remove itself from the direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

The order, which is headed Dissassociation of Press from Governmental Control, clarifies the Supreme Commander's expressed aim of insuring the Japanese public truthful and uncontrolled news.

High points in this directive were:

(1) In order to further encourage liberal tendencies in Japan and establish free access to the news sources of the world, steps will be taken by the Japanese Government forthwith to eliminate government-created barriers to the dissemination of news and to remove itself from direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

(2) No preferential treatment will be accorded to any news service now existing or which may be created in the future in Japan. Foreign news services of all nations will be permitted to serve the press of Japan to the extent that press desires.

(3) All communications facilities under government control shall be equally available to all national and international news agencies, so that distribution of news within the Japanese home islands will not be the special privilege of one controlled organization.

4) The government will remove restrictions on reception of incoming telegrams (foreign news) by any agency, except the Ministry of Communications. Interception, by agency, of news broadcast by the United Nations as a public service will be permitted. The property rights of news transmitted by recognized press services will be observed.

(5) The present system of distribution of news within the home islands will be permitted under strict censorship until such time as private enterprise creates acceptable substitutes for the present monopoly.

By means of the order, Domei News Agency, long a government subsidized organization charged with the dissemination of propaganda and the gathering of information abroad, is stripped of its special privileges and made subject to competition from whatever news services choose to enter the field.

STARS AND STRIPES

Will Be Published in Tokyo Beginning This Week

In compliance with the request of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, the Stars and Stripes, organ of the U.S. Armed Forces, will be published in Japan. The paper will be set up by the Nippon Times and printed by the Asahi Shimbun. The first issue is expected to appear this week. The editorial staff connected with the American Forces will supervise its publication which was formerly circulated in the Philippines before the advance of the Japanese Forces, under the name of the Daily Pacifican. The new daily is to be the same size as Asahi and will be four pages; its daily circulation 50,000.

Tojo Story Denied

The story which appeared in the Nippon Times on September 24 in which William McGaffin of the Chicago Daily News was quoted as stating that former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo had received a ¥1,000,000 mansion from the Mitsubishi's was categorically denied on September 25 by the Mitsubishi Interests.

GI's To Play Baseball

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 24.—An American soldier baseball team will tour Japan by air next month, playing various local Japanese baseball teams. N.B.C. correspondent George Folster reported on September 22. He said that admission fees, if any, would be turned over to the war sufferers in Japan.

2,000 From Mereyon

The first group of Japanese to return from the south was 2,000 persons from Mereyon Island who reached Beppu on Tuesday, reports the Yomiuri.

His Imperial Majesty Receives in Audience Kluckhohn and Baillie

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to receive in audience Frank L. Kluckhohn, Chief of the Western Pacific Bureau of the New York Times, who recently arrived in Japan, in the Hall of Audience at 10 a.m. on September 25. His Imperial Majesty also received in audience Hugh Baillie, President of the United Press, now in Tokyo, at 4 p.m. the same day.

U.S. OCCUPATION OF JAPAN, RESULT OF LONG STUDY

Peter Edson, N.Y. World Telegram Scribe Defines Administration Imposed

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Peter Edson in Wednesday's dispatch to the New York World Telegram commented that impression prevails that the United States is occupying Japan today in about the same fashion it occupied Germany after the last World War. Edson said that in the sense that the Japanese are being allowed to keep a form of government of their own choosing, the similarity between Germany in 1918 and Japan in 1945 may be true. Actually, Edson added, this is not the whole story.

Edson said further:

The joint committee of the state, war and navy and other government department planners have been working on plans for the occupation of Japan for over a year. They prepared a number of plans to meet varying situations. The most extreme plan called for the complete government of Japan with the Emperor. The most lenient called for the government of Japan by its wartime government. The plan actually adopted is between the two extremes but closer to the latter than former.

Emperor Is Retained

Right or wrong it was decided to retain the Emperor. The removal of the Kaiser in 1918 didn't keep Germany from going on a rampage a generation later.

If the Japanese Emperor had been removed the Japanese people would have read "the United States military government in Japan" orders thus and so. Under the plan adopted orders to the Japanese people are written by the United States military government just the same, but they read the Emperor of Japan" orders so and so.

After the orders are written they are given to the Japanese government to pass out as their own. In this respect, the military government imposed on Japan is more strict than in the occupation of Germany after the last war. How it will work out remains to be seen.

Government Controlled

Edson's dispatch continued:

The Japanese government will be controlled from the top. All members of the Cabinet, for instance, must be acceptable to General Douglas MacArthur. Orders to provincial or municipal governments will go through General MacArthur to responsible heads of the Japanese government.

If the mayor or police chief turns out to be uncooperative he will not be removed directly by the United States military government but the Japanese government will be told to replace the offending officials with someone acceptable.

General MacArthur's forces and this military government will not occupy every fishing village. His combat troops will occupy only key government and communications centers from which they can move to put down any disorders.

In broad outline this is the administrative set up for governing Japan. In addition, there is the formidable job of revamping Japanese economy to put it on a peace basis, eliminating potential to make war just as completely as it is being eliminated in Germany today. That means doing a far better job than was done in Germany in 1918.

Gen. Abe's Arrest Ordered

The arrest of General Nobuyuki Abe, until recently Governor General of Korea, was ordered on September 22 by General Douglas MacArthur and the Japanese Government has been requested to hand over the general to the occupation authorities.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS LAUD MACARTHUR'S PLANS

Martin Says Majority of Congress Has Great Faith in General's Judgment

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The United Press reports that congressional leaders are gratified by General MacArthur's plans for the stern treatment of Japan as outlined in an interview with United Press President Hugh Baillie.

House Democratic leader John W. McComack of Massachusetts said "this interview confirms my impression that General MacArthur is doing a good job."

House Republican leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts said "a majority of Congress has great confidence in General MacArthur's judgment and believes that he knows what are the best answers for these critical problems in Far Eastern Affairs."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said, "I am greatly pleased with the way in which General MacArthur has taken hold of things in Japan."

Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona Democrat, said "I have been under the impression that we are being too soft with the Japanese. If we are going to adopt a firmer policy I am glad of it. They must be made to realize without fail that they are a conquered nation."

MacArthur's Interview

Japan's army is now 73 per cent disarmed and will be "absolutely abolished" by October 15.

This statement was made on September 21 by General Douglas MacArthur in an interview world-copyrighted by Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press. Mr. Baillie also quoted General MacArthur as saying that:

Japan will never again become a world power. War criminal trials will begin "very shortly." The remnants of Japan's navy are doomed, except for "minor specimens which may be retainable for scientific or museum purposes." Complete execution of the surrender terms is expected to take many years. Japan will get no relief, food, clothing or supplies from the Allied Powers this winter.

The UP. president further quoted the general as saying "Japan industrially, commercially, militarily and every other way is in state of complete collapse. Her food supplies are scarce and she faces conditions in this emergency that may well become catastrophic."

The Supreme Commander said that Japanese munitions and munitions plants which survived will be destroyed and a special program will be enforced with regard to sports entertainment and luxuries in Japan. The surrender terms are being rigidly enforced, he added.

Mr. Baillie said that in his (Baillie's) observations, the mass of the Japanese people appear stunned by devastation and defeat but "some leaders obviously are attempting the first step toward reconstruction and rehabilitation." Baillie added that "anything they do seems almost futile in face of the massive job confronting them."

The general was also quoted by Mr. Baillie as saying that there are now 150 000 American troops in Japan, that there will be 500,000 on hand when the maximum force reaches the Japanese homeland. Landings in Japan so far have been accomplished without loss of a single American life. General MacArthur attributed the success of the occupation to retention of the Emperor for surrender purposes.

The Supreme Commander said that Japanese military and secret police are being abolished. He denied that the Japanese have been able to conceal arms in any appreciable quantity declaring "I have no doubt that in the beginning, small isolated bases and individuals have attempted to conceal arms but it will be impossible in any degree."

The general also told Mr. Baillie that he expected to remain in Japan "for some time to come." He said that he has no political aspirations.

The general said the American occupation soldiers have conducted themselves with dignity and altogether in a manner that has been admirable. He said there has been "absolutely" no fraternization between soldiers and the Japanese people.

And concerning the execution of occupation policies Mr. Baillie quoted General MacArthur as saying "all major policies will be determined on the highest governmental level by the Allied Powers and will be executed by me as their agent as they may be directed."

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT RELYING ON SINOPHILES

China Experts Given Vital Posts In Determining Policy Towards Japan

Commentator Rex Miller broadcasting from Hollywood on September 22 declared it was significant that practically all the men who are now taking over the State Department posts which have the most to do with determining America's policy towards Japan have seen long service in China. This is true of George Atcheson Jr., who is on his way to Tokyo to be an adviser on political affairs to General Douglas MacArthur, and this is also true of John Carter Vincent, the State Department's new Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, the commentator declared.

He said that Mr. Vincent was formerly chief of the State Department's Division of Chinese Affairs and he has been in the diplomatic service since 1924 and practically all his time has been spent in China. This fact is significant, he declared. "Our diplomats who know China well are being pushed into posts formerly held by men who have had service in Japan."

Rex Miller declared that the reason for all this is that diplomats who have been for years in Japan almost involuntarily adopt a sympathetic attitude toward that country. This is only natural, he said, and a diplomat probably would not do his job well if he did not try to be friendly with the people among whom he is living. This probably accounts for former American Ambassador to Japan, Joseph Grew's peculiarly sympathetic attitude towards the Emperor of Japan and Imperial institutions in general.

On the other hand, the commentator explained, American diplomats who have seen long service in China naturally become more sympathetic towards the Chinese point of view. They have a detached attitude toward Japan and are readily able to recognize the less attractive and more dangerous elements in Japanese thought and conduct.

The Chinese, through long contact with the Japanese, have learned to understand them better than any other people, and for this reason American diplomats who know China are most likely to have the lowdown on their disagreeable neighbors.

Mr. Vincent, for instance, the commentator went on to say, is thoroughly sympathetic with China's unrelenting determination to end the Japanese menace once and for all. The American people are fortunate in having a goodly number of experienced diplomats who have long terms of service in China. Now is a good time to give them the fullest opportunity to use their knowledge and experience in dealing with Japan. Fortunately, a number of them are being moved into top positions in the U.S. State Department.

U.S. CONSULATES IN ASIA

First Group Headed by Butrick Leaves for Shanghai

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of State, announced on September 21 that American diplomats will leave today to reopen American consulates throughout liberated Asia.

He stated that the first group will be headed by Richard F. Butrick, Foreign Service Inspector and formerly Counsellor of the American Embassy at Chungking and Peiping, and that he will go directly to Shanghai. From the Shanghai headquarters, American Consulates-General will be reopened in Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and Hongkong and a consulate at Tsingtao.

Secretary Acheson declared that as soon as necessary arrangements can be made, offices will be opened in Manchuria, French Indo-China, Federated Malay States and Dutch East Indies.

Members of Mr. Butrick's party will include A. Bland Calder, commercial attache; Paul W. Meyer, foreign service officer; and Lewis D. Gelfan, Vice-Consul.

Silver Price Hiked

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Office of Price Administration on September 20 raised the ceiling price on foreign silver from 45 cents to 71.111 cents per fine ounce and the order became effective on September 21.

World War II Is Name Officially Approved By President Truman

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Former U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal recently wrote to President Truman that they thought the war should be known officially as "World War II". The President wrote "approved" on their letter on September 11.

Democratic Setup Organized in Siam; Nai Seni Is Premier

A new Democratic Government has been formed in Siam under the premiership of Nai Seni, according to a Bangkok report on September 24. The new Premier has declared that his Government will work in harmony with the United Nations and that the Siamese people desire the return of the young King now studying in Switzerland. He also revealed that a Siamese mission will shortly go to Kandy and to Ceylon to discuss outstanding problems with the Allied representatives. The present military youth organization will be replaced by the Boy Scouts, the Premier added.

SITUATION CALM IN KOREA, SAYS ABE'S SECRETARY

American Authorities Ensure Order, Food Supplies; Nippon Evacuation Smooth

In the American-occupied zone of Korea, perfect order is being maintained, as the American Occupation Forces have taken adequate measures, according to Y. Yoshida, secretary to former Governor-General Nobuyuki Abe. Mr. Yoshida arrived in Tokyo on September 19, with the former Governor-General. He says:

"Thanks to the good will shown, and the suitable steps taken, by the American Occupation Forces, both the maintenance of order and the supply of food have been assured, and the evacuation of our nationals from the American-occupied part of the Peninsula has been progressing smoothly.

"In the afternoon of August 15, when the news of the Japanese capitulation was flashed, there occurred in all big cities demonstration outbursts by students and others. The demonstration parades were led by banners on which were written the slogan: 'Prevent bloodshed—Koreans, wake up from your slumbers.'

On the following day, some of the Koreans visited Japanese banks and companies and threatened to take over their control. Their representatives met the officials of the Government-General and demanded the transfer of these banks and companies. This demand was rejected. Order was maintained by replacing the police force by army units that night.

"A conference between Mr. Seimukyo leader of the Koreans, and Mr. Endo, chief of the administrative affairs of the Government-General, resulted in a solution of the problem of maintaining order, as well as in ensuring cooperation between the Japanese and Korean sides. The scattering of handbills by American planes, warning against bloodshed and saying that riots would only result in delaying the day of independence, proved effective in inducing the Korean populace to maintain calm.

"The evacuation of Japanese nationals has been progressing smoothly, thanks to the aid given by the American forces. Four ships are now being utilized for this purpose. Some of the high Japanese officials, including Mr. Endo, will remain in Korea for the time being, as they have been told to do so by the American forces. There is no need to worry about the safety of our nationals, because of the wise policy pursued by Lieutenant General Hodge, commander of the Ameican forces in the Peninsula."

Russia Gets Machine Designs

Domei

MOSCOW, September 24.—The Soviet army newspaper, Red Star, said on September 22 that designs and blueprints of new machines, tools and other mechanical devices to be used in rebuilding Russia's industrial plants were being exchanged daily by radio photographs with the United States.

Oil Agreement Reached

Domei

LONDON, September 24.—Virtual agreement on the negotiations for the Anglo-American Oil Treaty has been reached, press dispatches reported on September 22. Authoritative sources were reported as saying the agreement would provide free enterprise and competition among the oil companies.

Internationalizing Ruhr Area

Domei

PARIS, September 24.—President Charles de Gaulle speaking in a nationwide broadcast on September 22 on the eve of France's elections urged the internationalization of the Ruhr and the permanent French occupation along the entire German Rhine.

India Surveying Uranium

Domei

NEW DELHI, September 24.—The governing body of the Industrial Scientific Research Board has announced the plan to survey India's resource of uranium, basic element of the atomic bomb.

NEWMAN REVEALS FINDING IN NAGASAKI BOMBED AREA

Avers Explosive Force Was Greater Than Frst Bomb Dropped in Hiroshima

The atomic bomb dropped on the industrial area of Nagasaki on August 9 delivered an explosive force greater than that of the first bomb used at Hiroshima and despite the increased impact, left no measurable sign of radio-activity in the area where it was dropped, according to a report made on September 22 by the Public Relations Office of the general headquarters of the U.S. army forces in the Pacific.

The report said that Brigadier General James B. Newman Jr., head of the War Department's Atomic Bomb Mission in Japan, returned on September 21 from Nagasaki. He left a part of 17 scientists and medical officers at Nagasaki to complete the observations, but exhaustive tests have already shown, he said, that there was no residue of radio-activity in the bombed area that could have any effect on the human body or plant life. Hiroshima is being surveyed by a similar party.

"The destruction at Nagasaki," General Newman said, "was more spectacular than that at Hiroshima because the type of industrial buildings was such as to give more visible evidence of the effect of the bomb. The bomb did not cause a crater.

"The bomb hit between Japan's largest torpedo factory and a great steel mill. The Japanese now estimate the death toll at 35,000 to 40,000, with some 80,000 injured. The modern structural steel buildings of the steel plant some 2,000 feet from the center of blast became a single mass of twisted girders and were completely burned out, while the buildings of the torpedo plant, some 4,000 feet away were completely wrecked by the blast. These were not burned, however, except one building where fires in the forges ignited the falling debris. Almost all buildings in the city sustained minor damage. Practically all of them in the industrial area were completely destroyed.

"The lower number of casualties at Nagasaki than at Hiroshima, was due to the fact that a major evacuation of the city had been in progress for some time so that the normal population of 400,000 had been materially reduced, with the number in the effective area reduced to about 120,000. The reverse was true at Hiroshima. Evacuation plans had just been started there and some 50,000 additional people had come into the city to help move the population out. The bomb hit here at the peak of this influx."

General Newman said there were 280 patients remaining in the Nagasaki hospital when he left, with 80 to 100 of these expected to die from their injuries. Interviews with the doctors who came to the scene immediately after the disaster indicated that most of those killed died from the immediate blast. Many others were killed by the debris of the buildings which fell on them, from being thrown against walls by the force of the explosion, and from being burned either from the heat of the bomb or the secondary fires.

One of the difficulties in assessing the total number of casualties is the fact that many of the bodies in the center of the blast must have been destroyed beyond recognition by the heat and force of the explosion. Some few who were fairly near the point of impact and survived show the effects of exposure to radio-active rays emitted at the moment of the blast. Death in such cases may occur days or weeks later.

Seeks Civilian Aviation Jobs

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24—The Civil Aeronautics Administration estimated that 441,000 army air force officers and enlisted men, about one-fourth of the AAF, will seek civilian aviation jobs. About, 87,000 men plan to buy and fly their own planes.

P.I. Rubber Reaches U.S.

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 24.—The first shipment of raw rubber to be brought in to the United States from the Philippines since the outbreak of the war arrived here on September 20, the director of customs announced.

11-Man Commission Will Study Control Of Atomic Energy

The U.S. Senate Military Affairs Committee on Friday approved a bill which would create an 11-man commission to draw up policies on the control and the use of atomic energy, according to a Washington dispatch relayed through San Francisco. The purpose of the bill, according to its writer, is to make certain that full control of atomic energy shall be in the hands of the people of the United States.

U.S. Air Power, Weather Spoiled Efforts, Say 2 Pilots of Touted Kamikaze Corps

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST AIR FORCES, Yokohama, September 20.—Two Japanese suicide pilots, today, laid the failure of the highly-touted "kamikaze" corps to carry out its assigned mission in the closing stages of the war to the effectiveness of American fighter plane opposition.

The men, who only a few weeks ago were ready to die for Japan with thousands of others to thwart the expected American invasion of the homeland, were found today in a fertile farm country near Yokohama, learning to cultivate their country's soil and eager to talk about the re-education of Japan.

Sadao Yamada and Utaka Saruta, both 19, admitted that the initial efforts and the spirit of the "kamikazes" were appreciated by high military officials, but that the basic mission became impossible when the weather and American air power combined to work against them.

At the same time, the young airmen squelched several widely held theories of the "kamikaze" program: 1. Some "kamikazes" returned from their missions. 2. It wasn't entirely a voluntary affair. 3. Kamikaze pilots were no better paid than ordinary soldiers.

"If a suicide pilot surveyed his target and felt it was impossible for him to do the greatest amount of damage, if he couldn't do a complete job according to his own standards of success, he could turn back, knowing he'd get another chance," explained Yamada. Perhaps, five out of a hundred would leave the job undone.

"At first," said Saruta, "men were ordered to train as suicide pilots, but later it became a popular thing to volunteer for the job. It really didn't take any special training. It's pretty easy to bump into an object."

Kamakazes received the same pay as other enlisted men, but, often received slightly better treatment. Like American soldiers, "kamakazes" were always dying for a promotion. But, unlike Americans, the only way they could get one was posthumously.

"The 'kamakaze' in training was just an ordinary soldier. He was rated two steps higher, that is, he was promoted after his death," the boys explained.

SITUATION OF JAPANESE IN CHINA AREA REVEALED

Chinese Maintain Order, as First Batch of 170,000 Evacuees Await Ships

In those parts of China where there are large groups of Japanese, order is being well maintained despite the change of conditions since the termination of the war and the disarming of the Japanese military forces in the occupied areas. There were about 400,000 Japanese residents in China when the war ended, and while evacuation arrangements are being hurried, the majority of the male residents who are in the prime of manhood or are young, have expressed a longing to remain in order to take part in the development of China.

The following facts have been disclosed by the reports received at the Foreign Office from its representatives on the spot:

There is a gradual and orderly unfolding of the plan, for the enforcement of the basic agreement regarding the disposal of the situation arising out of the termination of the war, entered into between General Ho Ying-chin to whom full military, political and economic power were delegated by President Chiang Kai-shek and General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China.

Public peace in China is well maintained. The attitude of the Chinese people in general toward the Japanese is calm. There is no persecution of Japanese, nor is there any contempt shown by the Chinese toward the Japanese residents. The strong warning contained in the radio speech broadcast by President Chiang to the Chinese people immediately after the termination of the war, and the distribution of handbills in North China and other regions of China, calling upon the public to refrain strictly from any acts of violence toward Japanese residents, no doubt has had a good effect, as has the sympathetic attitude of the Chinese authorities.

The first group of Japanese to be evacuated from China will number more than 170,000. It is felt that no time should be lost in getting out of China the aged, the women, the children, and the sick especially among the Japanese.

The authorities of the Foreign Office are pursuing a policy of giving priority, in evacuating Japanese residents of China, to those who are in straitened circumstances and are finding it increasingly difficult to make a living. Such people will be included in the first 170,000. To this end, strenuous efforts are now being made to secure the necessary shipping.

The policy of the Japanese Government toward the Japanese in China as a whole is to have them remain in China with the exception of the aged, the children, the women and the sick. It is anticipated that many Japanese will stay after coming to an understanding with the Chinese authorities.

Due to misunderstandings on their part, the Japanese in some districts of North China and Mengkiang became confused, following the advance of the Soviet forces and the disarming of the Japanese forces, and hurriedly sought refuge in the Tientsin and Tsingtao areas. Most of these people are without reserve clothing. About 26,000 of them are in the Tientsin alone, and they are in a miserable condition.

The Taiyuan area furnishes an example of a region in North China where the Japanese are under settled conditions. Here General Yen Hsi-shan is taking a positive interest in the welfare of the Japanese. He has even gone further, by expressing hope that those Japanese who have any technical knowledge should decide to remain to help in bringing about industrial development of the region. With regard to those who are not in a position to return to Japan, he has declared that they will be given help. He has taken measures designed to insure the safety of the lives and property of the Japanese and to stabilize their living.

Order is similarly well maintained in Yutze, Yangchuan, Sinhsien, and some other cities and towns in the southern part of Shansi Province.

There has been no marked change in the distribution of Japanese in China since the termination of the war. It is difficult, however, to get an exact knowledge of the present position. As on July 1, there were 40,493 Japanese in Mengkiang, 221,968 in North China, 119,221 in Central China, and 11,401 in South China, a total of 393,083.

Of these, children under 13 numbered 250,005, and the remaining 143,078 were adults.

Since the termination of the war, Japanese have been leaving the interior of China to assemble in specified cities and towns. In North China they are collecting in the three cities of Tientsin, Tsingtao, and Lienyunkuang, and in Peking and Tsinan. Those from Kaifeng and Shihmen are on their way to Tsinan. Shanghai is the assembling place of those residing in Central China. Those along the upper Yangtze are going to Nanking. The assembling places of those in South China are Amoy, Swatow, Canton, and Hoihow on Hainan Island.

British Authorities To Set Up Councils In Occupied Germany

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—The British military government announced here on September 22 that local and provincial councils composed of Germans who are selected by the occupation authorities will be established immediately in the British zone of Germany, Reuters reported. As soon as the local councils are functioning satisfactorily, it was announced, the people will be permitted to elect their members.

INDONESIANS DEMANDING INDEPENDENCE FOR JAVA

Several Nationalist Leaders Nabbed; Allied Troops to Land About Oct. 4

Domei

BATAVIA, September 21. (delayed)—Press associations today reported that Indonesian nationalists are conducting demonstrations demanding independence for Java.

The dispatches report that Japanese military police who are ruling the population under British Navy orders, pending the arrival of Allied Occupation Forces, hav arrested seven "nationalist" leaders.

A mass rally on Thursday night was dispersed by the Japanese after speakers protested against the foreign rule of Java.

Among the Indonesians arrested was Dr. Muhammad Yamin, long-time foe of the nationalist movement which he regards as too moderate. Prisoners were accused of violating the general ban on the possession of arms. A large amount of ammunitions, grenades, guns and knives was reported confiscated.

Major-General Nishida, Chief of the Japanese Military Police in Java, was quoted as saying that the Japanese Army in Java was prepared to cope with any resistance and would be able to keep the situation under control.

Meanwhile, the Delhi radio quoting a report from the Netherlands East Indies' Information Bureau today said that Allied troops would land in Java at about October 4 and that the Netherlands East Indies Government would move about the same time from Brisbane to Bavaria.

GENDARMERIE FUNCTIONS SEEN GREATLY LIMITED

Administrative, Judicial Duties End; Will Serve Only as Military Police

As from September 20 the Japanese gendarmes have ceased to function as agents of administrative and judicial service, reports the Asahi. Henceforth, they will be exclusively concerned with the performance of their function as military police.

The change in the position of the gendarmerie, which has been effected in accordance with the policy of the Government, has followed the gradual curtailment of the functions of the gendarme which proceeded with the demobilization of the army and naval forces.

The gendarme is under the supervision of the War Minister. Under the War and Navy Ministers he is an agent of the military police, under the Home Minister an agent of the administrative police, and under the Justice Minister an agent of the judicial police.

As the War of Greater East Asia progressed, the activity of gendarmes took on a positive character to a great extent in the phases of the administrative and judicial police. About the time of the termination of the war the organization and personnel of the gendarmerie had been adjusted.

The total strength of the gendarmerie in Japan Proper, Korea and Formosa in the days immediately before the termination of the war was approximately 25,000 men, including the auxiliary gendarmes. Following the termination of the war, and at the time of the commencement of the advance of the Allied Army into the Japanese mainland, it was reported that the authorities of the Allied Army had decided upon the policy of having the gendarmes undertake together with the police the maintenance of order in areas under the Allied Army. Accordingly, it was decided by the Japanese authorities to meet the shortage in the strength of the gendarmerie with temporary gendarmes. Thus more than 100,000 men were chosen from among the various branches of the army to become temporary gendarmes and were assigned to various places of duty in the country.

Headquarters in Military Districts

At the same time with the creation of the temporary gendarmerie General Minoru Iinuma, Commander of the Defense Army in Tokyo, was appointed Commander of the Gendarmerie, and gendarmerie headquarters were established in every military district. Lieutenant General Haramori, former Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education, was appointed commander of the gendarmerie in the Tokyo military district.

Subsequently, it was decided to reduce the functions of the gendarmerie under orders from the authorities of the Allied Army. A knowledge of the present position of the gendarmerie may be gained from the consideration of four facts, which follow:

1. The demobilization of the temporary gendarmerie has been completed for all practical purposes.

2. Demobilization of the regular gendarmerie, including the auxiliary gendarmerie, has already been commenced, with a gradual reduction in its strength.

3. The gendarmes in Tokyo, Kanagawa and Chiba prefectures into which the Allied Army has advanced, have been disarmed under the orders of the authorities of the Allied Army and those in Kanagawa prefecture have been withdrawn.

5. In the Tohoku district the disarming of the gendarmes has been proceeding since September 12.

Demobilization of the main force of the gendarmerie will be completed by the middle of October when it is expected that demobilization of the main body of the army and naval forces in Japan Proper will be finished. Then the gendarmes left will be exceedingly small in number, dealing only with the remaining members of the army and naval forces.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) 2462, 2963

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS

Ladies' Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
4, Itchome, Tamuracho, Shiba
Tokyo Tel.: Ginza (57) 1062

24-Hour Global Trip Possible in 5 Years, Rickenbacker Says

Domei

NEW YORK, September [illegible].—Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, President of the Eastern Air Lines, has predicted that a round-the-world trip by air in 24 hours and from New York to London in five and a half hours will be possible within five years, according to the New York Times today. The ace flier also predicted that it will not be long before the automatic-propelled aircraft and the new gas turbine engines, which were invented during the war, will be used on commercial air lines and that they will be able to fly 1,000 miles an hour.

RECONSTRUCTION OF JAPANESE FILMS

Productions Lack Artistic and Technical Skill

By TAKEJIRO OTANI
President of the Eiga Kosha

The role of movie films as a source of national amusement has greatly increased under the prevailing situation. We, the producers of Japanese movie films, have experienced great difficulties during the war in executing our duties, but our responsibility has been doubled under the present condition of peace. In carrying out our duties, it would be found necessary to avoid needless competition among ourselves. The presentation of foreign films is anticipated in the future and this will no doubt stimulate our activities. What is most important is to produce films which shall be comparable with other foreign films in regard to both art and technique.

Unfortunately, our movie industry has been left out of the progressive march of the world's movie industry during the war due to the cutting off of communications with other countries and we have been unable to share the technical development of the film industry abroad. This can be seen from the very fact that, during the war, we were not able to produce a single technicolor film. Moreover, many of our movie houses had to be closed down because of the lack of pictures. In addition, we have been subjected to various foolish restrictions in producing films of high artistic taste, and as the result many inferior ones were actually shown to the movie public. All this was due in part to negligence on our part. At any rate, a bright prospect has been opened up for the future of our movie production; all the narrow defiles that hitherto stood in our way have been completely swept aside.

It is now the time for the Japanese movie industry to develop the artistic phase of our film production, so that we may be able to attain a level comparable to the other world nations. Unless such a goal is attained, we cannot boast of our so-called artistic films, however excellent they may appear to us. Mutual cooperation and trust must be realized among all the film producers of the nation so that they may be enabled to create films of excellence.

U.S. Naval Hospitals

The Surgeon General of the United States Navy, Rear Admiral Ross McIntire has announced that the navy is planning to build a great hospital on the ridge overlooking the city of Manila in the Philippines, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated September 22. The Admiral told the House of Representatives Naval Committee on Friday that the navy also wants to maintain large hospitals at Guam and in Hawaii. He said the navy would then have 2,000 permanent beds in the overall Pacific areas.

The Mitsubishi Bank Limited

CAPITAL .... [illegible]

President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
KENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH [illegible]UNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
TAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

[illegible]

KOREAN LEADERS OBJECT TO DIVISION OF COUNTRY

Protesting as U.S. Occupies Farming Zone While U.S.S.R. Rules Industrial Area

Domei

SEOUL, September 24.—A United Press report on September 20 said that Korean leaders are protesting against the division of Korea into two occupied zones—one the agricultural area taken over by the Americans, and the other the industrial area now under Russian supervision.

The division along 38 parallel, giving the Russians the northern zone and the Americans the southern part of the country also split three Korean provinces.

The United Press reported that Korean leaders object to the division of the country from an economic standpoint. The southern part of the country normally supplied all of Korea with food, while the northern zone contains virtually all of the country's hydro-electric power and much of her heavy industry. The southern zone depended on the northern zone for power.

Korean leaders also object, asserting that the existence of the two occupation governments would handicap the ultimate establishment of an independent Korean Government.

Want Japanese Expelled

Domei

SEOUL, September 20.—(delayed). Neil McIntyre, correspondent for the Interim International Information Service, today reported that various political groups in Korea are united on two main points; firstly, that all the Japanese must be expelled from Korea as soon as possible and preferably as empty-handed as they came to Korea; and secondly, that the Koreans refuse to consider as official, orders transmitted by the Army of Occupation through Japanese officials.

Mr. McIntyre listed the three main groups as the Communists, Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party. He said that the Communists are the only group so far to present a concrete list of aims. However, all three groups advocate a change in the share cropper and the land tenure system. The Communists want to nationalize all farms whether Japanese-owned or Korean-owned while the other two parties agree that changes should be made but are vague on the method.

All parties advocate the "four freedoms," and a higher education paid for by the State. All are agreed on the nationalization of utilities and heavy industry.

The Democrats propose to develop the industry, in preference to agriculture, with Government subsidy where necessary.

GI's Leaving Europe

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 24.—United States Army authorities declared on September 22 that of 2,069,000 American officers and men in Europe as of September 1, a total of 1,103,000 are scheduled to sail for home in September, October and November. Another 250,000 will depart in December leaving 707,000 in the European zones.

Backs Trade Ban With Japan

Domei

SYDNEY, September 24.—The state executive group of Returned Servicemen's League said that it planned to seek a legislation prohibiting all trade between Australia and Japan for 50 years and barring Japanese from Australian territory for the same period.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ...... [illegible]
Capital Paid-up ...... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]

President
HAYASHI OKAHASHI

Home Offices
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga, Kumamoto, Oita and Kagoshima.

Overseas Offices
SHANGHAI & [illegible]

Yokohama Branch
[illegible]

Tokyo Branch
[illegible]

OCCUPATION FORCES OPEN 7-STATION AIR NETWORK

Radio Service Inaugurates Part Of Eventual 19-Station Set-Up on Sunday Morning

Taking over the No. 2 network of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation, the Armed Forces Radio Service on Sunday began operating a seven-station network for Allied occupation forces in Japan as part of an eventual 19-station set-up covering 25 cities in Japan and Korea according to a press release issued by MacArthur Headquarters on September 24.

Broadcasting of news and music, American style, began on the network at 6:30 a.m. as G.I.'s at breakfast in or near 11 Japanese cities listened in on the outlet stations Tokyo, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Osaka, Nagoya, Sendai and Sapporo. Four other occupation points covered by these stations are Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Kure.

Besides the network, eight mobile broadcasting stations are—or soon will be—operating from Sasebo, Yawata, Fukuoka, Aomori, Niigata and Otamari in Japan, and Keijo and Gunsan in Korea. Occupation troops at Shimonoseki will receive the programs from Yawata, and those at Ominato from Aomori.

In addition, four fixed radio stations for the occupation forces will be established at Kochi, Okayama and Tsuruga in Japan, and at Fusan in Korea.

Use of the No. 2 Japanese network was arranged for at conferences between occupation authorities and officials of the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation. Japan's No. 1 network, with 80 outlets throughout the Empire, will continue operations as usual in Japanese.

The American network took over its stations only in cities where two or more formerly had been operated, leaving one outlet for the No. 1 Japanese network which is undisturbed, according to Major Graf A. Boepple.

Major Beopple, former radio advertising man in St. Louis and Los Angeles, is in charge of the Armed Forces Radio Section of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's I. and E. Services. Chief of the I. and E. Services is Colonel Ken R. Dyke of New York.

The Tokyo station, key of the network, will operate daily from 6:30 a.m. to 11. The other stations in the network will be on the air from 6:30 to 8:30 a.m. 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4:30 to 11 p.m.

Broadcasting from Radio Tokyo (Station JOAK), the network is manned by a complete operating staff and will be run just like any network back in the States.

The network programs will include transcriptions of the top shows of the United States—networks like Bob Hope, Jack Benny and Fibber McGee and Molly; A.F.R.S. Hollywood-produced shows like "Command Performance," G. I. Journal. and "Male Call," flown weekly from the States; regular newscasts, starting with four 15-minute round-ups a day; information and education programs; recorded music, and locally produced shows with G. I. performers.

The mobile radio stations are 400-watt units that have been used all the way up from Australia and ordinarily land with invasion troops to start radio service as soon as practicable after the beachheads are secure.

The fixed station will be built with American equipment or with radio facilities already available in the towns where the stations will operate.

Plans Making Watches

Watches probably better than those produced in Switzerland are likely to be manufactured in the rural districts of the country following the conversion of war industries to peacetime basis. The project, is jointly advocated by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian social worker, and Professor Tomizuka of Tokyo Imperial University. In this connection, Dr. Kagawa said, "This plan will be soon put into practice as one of the peacetime professions in the rural cities. The project is supported by Education Minister Tamon Maeda, Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura and the Mitsui Company."

Wrestling Matches Decided

The semi-annual autumn sumo tournament to last for 10 days will be held at the Kokugikan wrestling amphitheater in Ryogoku from the middle of November under the auspices of the Japan Sumo Association. The air raid which damaged the sumo stadium is now being repaired and with a large number of United States troops expected among the spectators seats are being installed. Also the association is considering making some changes in the game in keeping with the modern trend.

CULTURE ORGAN PROPOSED

To Be Set Up Within Cabinet; Plan Suggested by Osaragi

Jiro Osaragi, noted literary writer, who is one of the advisers to Prime Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, suggested the establishment of a culture bureau or arts bureau within the Cabinet. Plans for the founding of the Culture Bureau are under way.

With the establishment of a government cultural organ, Mr. Osaragi intends to push forward Japan's cultural development in literature, fine arts and dramatic performances, and in order to prevent the Bureau from becoming bureaucratic, suggests that the staff members must comprise superior artists chosen from among civilians. Already in France there is the Ministere de Beaux Arts as a cultural organ directly under the jurisdiction of the Government.

MOVIE FANS PROMISED LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT

Japanese Pictures to Enliven Public With Revues and Comedies, Says Shibuzawa

What will be the future of Japanese movies, plays and Kabuki drama? Everyone is keenly interested in this question, for without a doubt, motion pictures and the legitimate stage will play an important part in the molding of a new and democratic Japan.

The question was posed to Hideo Shibuzawa, president of the Toho Films Incorporated, and Onoye Kikugoro, top-ranking Kabuki star, recently.

Mr. Shibuzawa discussing the movie industry said:

"We have had too many pictures which were made to order. We were placed against many handicaps, making it impossible to do real justice to the general public or to ourselves engaged in the motion picture industry.

"During the war there were two methods of appealing to the public. One was making nationalistic pictures which were forced upon the people and the other was presenting the Government's policy indirectly. The Government adopted the former while we wanted to pursue the latter.

"By enforcing the direct method of presenting motion pictures to the public, the military and Government officials, I believe, underestimated and misunderstood the intelligence of the people and therefore failed in their purpose.

"From henceforth, we in the motion picture industry hope to produce enough movies each month which will meet with the approval of the public and also prove 'box-office' hits.

"With what potential we possess at present, we hope to preserve our classics and present them in such a way that they will be understood by the world at large. We hope to enliven our modern pictures with revues and comedies to provide good, wholesome entertainment on a rational and efficient basis."

Onoye Kikugoro, one of Japan's outstanding Kabuki performers in an interview at his home in Tsujido, Kanagawa Prefecture, declared:

"We were not able, during the war, to give the kind of performance we wanted to do or give full expression to our traditional art. On the other hand, our stage experience during the war has given us a chance to enter into something new.

"Hereafter, I believe, it will be our duty to eradicate all indecent morals through the medium of our traditional stage, the Kabuki. From various standpoints, the Kabuki, no doubt, will have to undergo drastic changes, but whatever takes place we know it will be the beginning of a new era in Kabuki drama."

National Bars Revamped

Since September 16, the 176 national bars in the metropolis have been reorganized and reduced to 72, there being one bar now in each of the areas under the control of police stations. With this change up to September 23, 21 new national bars have been opened in sections where there were no national bars before.

Obituary

Yasujiro Shimazu, director of the Toho Film Company, passed away at the age of 49 on the evening of September 18 due to peritonitis at the Tokyo Imperial University Hospital. The deceased became a Shochiku movie director in 1935, producing many well-known silent films. Coming under contract with the Toho Film Company in 1941, he produced such masterpieces as "Midori no Daichi" (The Green Earth). Funeral services will be conducted at the Toho studios on October 1.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Sadako Konoye, mother of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister without Portfolio, who passed away at the Kyoto Imperial University Hospital on August 15, will be solemnized at the Daitokuji Temple Rakusei, Kyoto, at 1 p.m. on October 2, and final respects to the deceased will be paid following the rites between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m.

U.S. AUTHORITIES CLARIFY STAND FOR NIPPON MOVIES

List the Kinds of Pictures Encouraged for Future Productions Here

Instructions as to specific policies to be adopted by Japanese film producing companies which would eradicate all militarism and militaristic nationalism from Japan, promote freedom of religion and speech and prevent Japan from being a threat to world peace forever were given out by the United States Army authorities in Tokyo at the JOAK building.

Accompanied by the chief of the Second Section of the Second Department of the Board of Information, representatives of the Shochiku, Toho, Daiei and Nichiei Film Companies called at 1 p.m. Saturday, at the Japan Broadcasting Corporation building and received the following directions.

Regarding drama films, the following kinds are to be encouraged:

1. Pictures showing the Japanese people cooperating in every phase of life in the peaceful construction of the country.
2. Films in which demobilized soldiers resume civilian life.
3. Pictures showing efforts being made by the Japanese nation in the solution of postwar problems in agricultural and national life.
4. Pictures encouraging the peaceful organization of labor unions.
5. Pictures inculcating a sense of administrative consciousness and responsibility which is free of all past bureaucracy.
6. Pictures encouraging the free discussion of political questions.
7. Pictures cultivating the rights of and respect for each individual.
8. Pictures promoting tolerance and respect for all races and classes of people.
9. Pictures dramatizing historical figures who representing freedom and the people have worked for the government.

Regarding news films, the United States Army authorities pointed out that:

1. All elements encouraging or reorganizing past, present or future militarism should be totally wiped out.
2. All facts and news contributing toward the faithful execution of the Potsdam Proclamation should be recorded in news reels. These would include such instances as speeches by Government leaders attacking war criminals, actual war experiences by demobilized soldiers, and various discussions of present urgent problems by different organizations.

Stoves For U.S. Army

The Liaison Office has placed an order of 10,000 stoves for use of the United States Army with the Cast Metal Association in Kawaguchi City, at the request of the American authorities. Foundries which had suspended their work will all start producing them immediately.

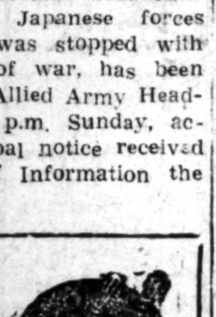
Teramoto Kills Self

Lieutenant General Kumaichi Teramoto, Commander of the Army Air Headquarters, committed suicide at his office at Toyamagahara, Yodobashi-ku on August 15. The funeral service was held at the headquarters on the following day.

Broadcasting To Servicemen

Permission to resume broadcasts directed to the Japanese forces overseas, which was stopped with the termination of war, has been approved by the Allied Army Headquarters from 6 p.m. Sunday, according to a verbal notice received by the Board of Information the same day.

Musical Instruments and Books, Etc.



H. KIDO CO.
Shimoyamate-dori 7-chome, KOBE
Telephone: Motomachi 2833

Asakusa to Undergo Transformation Into International Pleasure Mecca

Asakusa, center of amusement for the Japanese, will, under the new project, be transformed into an international pleasure Mecca. Although many of the plans are still in the embryo stage, some have already got under way.

The famous "nakamise", the row of shops leading to the Asakusa Kannon Temple will be restored by the end of the month. About 25 shops will be opened where dolls, toys, hats and pretty kimono will be sold to U.S. soldiers. One or two interpreters will be at the shops to make buying easier for them.

In the "nakamise" lights will burn all night long as of old from early next month. With the City Planning Board's understanding this "nakamise" will be a gift shop street especially for the occupation soldiers but a new row of shops for ordinary passersby will also be constructed.

This new "nakamise" will extend from the Kaminari Mon car stop to Theater Street. On either side of this new street 15 meters wide and 1,800 meters long, shops of uniformity will be built, similar to market stalls. They will be so constructed that pedestrians will not get wet.

Also, covered by-streets leading off from the main "nakamise" street will be made, all to be finished by next spring. Since a considerable number of home factories where gifts to be sold here escaped damage from raids, it is expected that work on souvenir articles will progress quickly.

Another plan under way is the construction of a central driveway, 500 meters in width which will join Asakusa and Ueno Parks. On both sides of the driveway roads for bicycles and pedestrians will be made. Also baseball grounds, tennis courts, gymnasiums and swimming pools will be made to make Asakusa a veritable sportsland while cherry trees will be planted along the Sumida River to make this section of Asakusa into small parks.

STATESMEN'S RESIDENCES ATTACKED BY HOTHEADS

Former Prime Minister Suzuki, Baron Hiranuma Were Not At Home, However

Former Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, and President of the Privy Council Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma narrowly escaped with their lives, when a group of fanatics, including a young army officer, several soldiers, students, and motorcar drivers at dawn August 15 attacked the official and private residences of the former, and the private residence of the latter, according to the September 21 issue of the Asahi.

In the early hours of August 15, while at the Imperial Palace the late General Shizuichi Tanaka, who committed suicide on August 24, was subduing a group of army hotheads who had broken out in a riot, and while all Japan was enveloped in an atmosphere of tension subsequent to a radio broadcast that an important announcement would be made at noon August 15, a motorcar and two trucks sped along the Keihin Highway. The vehicles carried a number of soldiers, students and motorcar drivers, led by a certain captain of the Yokohama branch of the Tokyo Guards.

At 4:20 a.m., the motorcar and trucks arrived at the Prime Minister's Official Residence at Nagatacho, Tokyo. The occupants, armed with two machineguns, several swords, and some gasoline attacked. After firing the machineguns to intimate the inmates, they penetrated into the official residence, sword in hand. Failing to find the Prime Minister, they left after setting the building on fire by means of rugs dipped in gasoline.

These men then attacked the Prime Minister's private residence at 44 Maruyamacho, Koishikawa-ku. Here again they could not find the Prime Minister. Setting the residence on fire in the same manner as they did in the case of the official residence, they proceeded to the private residence of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma at 429 Itchome, Nishi-okubo, Yodobashi-ku.

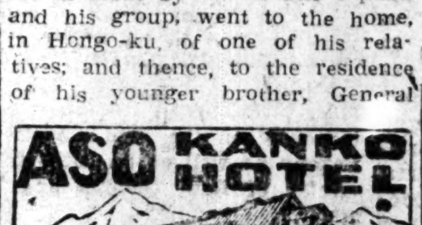
At Baron Hiranuma's residence, they again fired their machineguns. But the President of the Privy Council was not at home. The attackers repeated their incendiary tactics. For the third time, they were frustrated.

The Prime Minister's Official residence was partly burnt, while the private residences of the two statesmen were reduced to ashes.

The then Prime Minister was at his private residence that night, but receiving a message from his official residence, informing him of the attack made by the fanatic captain and his group, went to the home, in Hongo-ku, of one of his relatives; and thence, to the residence of his younger brother, General Takao Suzuki, at Shirokane Sankocho, Shibaku—and thus his life was saved.

With the numbers of the motorcar and trucks as clues, the members of the attacking party have been traced. Besides the young captain and several privates under his command, there were: a certain Nakamura and three other students of the Yokohama Technical College, several students of the Tokyo University of Technology, and several merchants who were selling commodities to the military unit concerned.

ASO KANKO HOTEL



Im Aso—National-Park
Schonster Kurort auf Kyushu
Aktiver Vulkan und
Natur-Wunder
Preise (R. P.): Einbettig ¥8.00 ab
Zweibettig ¥8.00 ab
[illegible]

HOKKAIDO CAN ABSORB 1 MILLION COLONIZERS

1,543,500 Acres of Uncultivated Land Available, Survey Reveals

Approximately 630,000 cho (one cho equals 2.45 acres) or 1,543,500 acres of uncultivated land in the Hokkaido is available to Japanese colonizers, according to an extensive survey conducted during the latter part of August by Professor Tsuchihara and 200 students of the agricultural department of the Hokkaido Imperial University at Sapporo, says the Yomuiri-Hochi.

Two hundred thousand families or approximately 1,000,000 hereafter which will not only mean a boost in food production but an ideal outlet for colonizers. This figure is based on an average of one family to three cho or 7.35 acres of land.

The survey was made throughout the island of Hokkaido, covering every area of land believed to have been unarable including barren, undeveloped, virgin and volcano soil.

Results of the survey revealed that 90 per cent of the following unsettled land can be converted into suitable farms:

	cho
Private Land	306.640
State Forest	85.331
Undeveloped State Land	70.310
Local Government Land	61.709
Public Organ's Land	57.702
Imperial Household Land	47.971
Total	629.663

The survey also revealed the acreage of the soil according to its geological characteristics as follows:

	cho
Ordinary soil	261,753
Loamy soil	89,770
Volcanic soil	231,579
Others	46,561
Total	629,663

Of this total, the survey pointed out that 17,458 cho could be converted into rice paddies and 629,663 cho into regular farmland.

GOOD and RARE BOOKS
left behind by "Sokai" People
on sale
KYO-BUN-KWAN
Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo.
Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

SPORTS REVIVAL PLANNED BY WELFARE MINISTRY

Baseball Matches Between Waseda and Keio Suggested As a Start

Various kinds of sports are to be revived so as to brighten up the people's daily life and increase their physical strength, with the revival of the baseball matches between Waseda and Keio universities likely as a start. Expressing his ardent wish to see the revival of all sorts of sports, Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura made the following statement on September 20, according to the Mainichi:

"For the last eight years, the people suffered much not only materially, but physically and spiritually. Therefore, the revival of sports is urgent for the sake of the people. Physical education, however, must be conducted at the people's initiative, with the Government in the position of giving encouragement and eliminating obstacles.

"I hope that all sorts of sport groups which were abolished during the war will be revived and resume activities. As sports are chosen in consideration of individual interests, circumstances and age, no regulations will be enforced in connection with the choice of sports. When the preservation of peace and order is assured, all kinds of athletic meets are to be revived, and I hope baseball matches, tennis tournaments and Sumo (Japanese wrestling) will be conducted from this fall."

"Instead of concentrating all sports in cities, I hope that agricultural and fishing districts will also be able to enjoy sports, and for this purpose encouragement will be given in the revival of mountain climbing, festivals and various kinds of athletic activities in connection with religious rites. Everything possible will be done to facilitate the establishment of athletic installations and to provide sport goods."

The revival of the baseball matches between Waseda and Keio universities will most probably be realized this fall. The problem of restoring the baseball matches was first suggested by Jiro Osaragi, adviser to Prime Minister General H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, and his view was immediately supported by the people concerned with baseball games at both universities. Should the revival of the baseball match be approved by the Education Ministry and the use of the sports ground of the Meiji Shrine be allowed by the American Forces, the baseball match between Waseda and Keio universities will be conducted this fall. The last match was held in October 1943 as a send-off function for the students who were to leave their respective universities to serve either in the army or the navy.

The Grand Athletic Meet at the Meiji Shrine will not take place till next year due to lack of facilities and other obstacles. However, with a plan to revive the meet next year the Welfare Ministry has been pushing on its preparations.

To encourage sports, the Welfare Ministry, in the meantime, has decided to provide sport goods. Within a month sport groups are expected to be provided with 100,000 dozens of sponge balls and 10,000 dozens of tennis balls.

3,000 DUTCH KIDDIES DIE

Reported to Have Succumbed in Internment Camp Near Batavia

Domei

BRISBANE, September 23.—Three thousand Dutch children died in the Japanese internment camp near Batavia since May 1945 according to Miss Haas Reyns, their chaperon, who arrived here by air today with two of the children who survived, Leonie aged 5 and Hans, aged 8.

They were the first children to return from Japanese internment and they traveled with seven civilians who were released from the camp on September 21.

Miss Reyns said that many of the children had to help dig graves for their playmates, and children of six were made to sweep floors and dig trenches. Children of ten years of age were regarded as men and made to do the same hard work, she added.

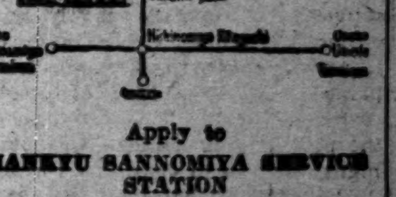
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single	¥ 6.00 and up
Double	¥ 9.00 " "
Single with bath	¥ 8.00 " "
Double " "	¥12.00 " "



Apply to
HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION
Phone Fukiai 6241
HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION
Phone Kita 3409
TAKARAZUKA HOTEL
Phone Takarazuka 61

World-Renowned Tonic & Aromatic Pills.

Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health!

Office workers who are in lack of exercise are specially recommended to promote digestion by taking JINTAN daily.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

OKURA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT, AND WAR, ETC.

Chairman of Board: CHOKURO KADONO

Head Office: 8-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO.

Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Otaru, Keijo, Yokohama, Hsinking, Peking and Shanghai.

VITAMIN B1
METABOLIN
"Strong"
TAKEDA YAKUHIN KOGYO K.K.
OSAKA NIPPON

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 234, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DESIRE experienced English speaking Japanese cook and maid, man and wife preferable, for American officer.
Apply Box 263, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH speaking girls wanted in Ginza curio shop. Salary well paid.
Apply Box 261, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED translator for a foreign news agency, one who can translate Japanese into English quite well. Good pay for the right man.
Apply Box 253, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER—English speaking Japanese lady, wanted by American officer. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 264, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PROOF readers with good command of English. Experience not essential. Translators from Japanese into English. Must be fast workers and have good command of English.
Apply Box 280, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STUDENTS of the regular English course of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages who were taught by Mr. J. A. Sargeant during 1938-41 and who are in need of employment are advised to call at JOAK, 6th floor, immediately.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese girl, second generation, graduate of Tokyo Women's College, wishes to teach English conversation to Japanese ladies, or Japanese language to foreigners at their home.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED Japanese translator, seeks position with foreign newspapermen.
Apply Box 273, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, a university graduate, specialist in English, seeks position with Americans or [illegible]. Travelled wide and knows things Japanese well.
Apply Box 237, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

NEUTRAL foreigner wants to rent in Tokyo furnished or unfurnished house, any style with garden immediately for six months. Please telephone 48-1217.

For Sale

HOUSEHOLD furniture for dining and drawing room, stoves, etc., of good make and in good condition for sale in Tokyo. Also two big stoves in Karuizawa.
Apply Box 279, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PIANO, baby grand, Crowly, British make, also music books. Inquire No. [illegible], Karuizawa-Mikasa, or [illegible], Swiss Legation, 18, [illegible], 3-chome, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

SAFETY razor blades, Japanese made best quality.
Apply Box 268, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO complete sets lounge furniture, one sofa two armchairs each. Very good condition. One woollen carpet, 6 X 9 feet, one electric stove.
Apply Box 286, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO shortwave sets (one radiogram) each with complete set of spare tubes, in good condition. Also 5 bottles of White Horse Whisky, to highest bidders.
Apply Box 285, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

"GRAMOPHONES, Records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. office hours 2.00 to 4.30 p.m. [illegible], 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo."

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price.
Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party kimono, dark ground, gay pattern. Also brocade obi, etc. Reply immediately stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box XZY, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy or exchange all copies of Nippon Times from August [illegible] to September 15th.
Apply Box 272, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

GENTLEMAN doctor wants to learn English conversation. Foreigner preferred.
Apply Box 284, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

BALLROOM dancing—Tango, [illegible], Blues, Fox Trot, Boogie Woogie, Manila Medley. Private lessons under competent dance team.
Apply Ben Javier, [illegible], Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. H. T. [illegible], [illegible] Building, Ginza [illegible]. Phone Kyobashi (56) [illegible].

General

NEW Souvenir Shop. Japanese silk clothes, dolls, handkerchiefs and painted pictures by [illegible] Co. Ltd., President John [illegible], address [illegible].

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
3, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 356.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5607, 5650, 5660, 7063.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64648.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1370.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and ¥1.50 to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1945

Are We Doing All We Can?

No doubt it is too early as yet to expect any clear manifestation of a long range plan for the post-war reconstruction of the country. Admittedly it will take more time than has yet been available to formulate such a plan. The mere mechanics of mental reconversion from dealing with the problems of war to the problems of peace, of consulting and coordinating the views of the various agencies concerned, and of getting the reconstruction projects organized are undoubtedly formidable.

Moreover, so many of the factors involved are beyond the control of Japan. What industries are to be permitted to continue, what means are to be taken to permit the import of the necessary materials for reconstruction which Japan does not have, and what means are to be allowed to enable Japan to pay for these imports, are questions which can only be decided by the Allied authorities, and the Allied authorities themselves obviously have not yet had the time to clarify the details of their policy in regard to such specific matters.

Consequently, it may not be too surprising that some Japanese industrialists are gloomily predicting that it will be six months or one year before their plants can be reconverted to the production of peacetime goods, while others are saying that even after reconversion they will come to the end of their resources in raw materials within two or three months. Some are even saying that they cannot get started at all on the task of reconversion until more tangible assurances are forthcoming concerning the future.

Granted that all these things are true, it is however very much to be questioned whether Japan is doing all that can be done to speed the urgent process of reconversion and reconstruction. Even if no permanent or long range planning is yet possible, is there not much that can still be done within the limits of the activities that are already permitted by the Allied authorities? Are there not plenty of urgent tasks for the immediate relief and rehabilitation of the commodities-starved population which can be started without waiting for the formulation of permanent plans?

The authorities will probably answer that they are already pushing such tasks to the limit of their ability. They will point out that the manufacturing of electric light bulbs has been started, that the disrupted gas and electric service is being restored, that the Industry and Commerce Ministry is preparing economic data to be submitted to General MacArthur's Headquarters, that the officials of the Tokyo metropolitan administration have conferred with the American military authorities concerning the rehabilitation of Tokyo, and so forth and so on. These things are all to the good, of course, and constitute an encouraging sign.

But, if past experience is any indication, the limit of ability of the officials of the present bureaucracy is not very high. Judged by American standards, the Japanese administrative machine moves with exasperating slowness and inefficiency. Even if the present Japanese authorities are doing their best, it is hard to believe that it represents the utmost the nation can do. Private business interests, particularly when they can smell the possibility of some profit, are apt to show more speed, initiative, and ability than government officials. But as long as the present administrators continue to keep their grip on the nation's affairs through the existing system of government control, the real ability of the private business interests cannot be manifested.

This is not to say that the Government should retire entirely from the scene to leave the field to private enterprise. Complete laissez-faire is out of the question under the conditions of the present day. But if the government officials would limit themselves to the necessary minimum of supervision and coordination, leaving the actual execution of the task to the more competent professional executives and economists and engineers, the nation might show much greater efficiency. The shackling restraints of bureaucratic red-tape which caused the nation to lose the war may now cause the nation to miss the peace.

If, after making the greatest effort that is humanly possible, we still find that we are short of our minimum requirements, we shall then have good cause either to complain or to ask for outside aid. But as long as we fail to attain one hundred per cent effectiveness in our own efforts within the limits prescribed by the Allied authorities, we can have no grounds for asking for an amelioration of those prescribed restrictions nor can we complain about the present vagueness of detail in the economic policy of the Allied authorities. Heaven helps only those who help themselves.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Italy's Position

Tokyo, September 19th, 1945

Sir,

In Your September 18th issue while giving the news of the arrival in Tokyo of the staff of the former Italian Embassy, You added that it had been interned in connection with the "Badoglio's betrayal."

I cannot but consider this qualification as a slip of your pen. Even so it betrays that your attitude towards Italy has not changed after the end of the Pacific war.

You assert that Japan has been betrayed and misled by her military class. Why then not recognize that Italy has been thrown into war against the will of most Italians, further that many among them always cooperated actively with the allied nations either in or outside the country, nay that all of her people put up a kind of passive resistance?

Else only nationalistic bias may cause you to deny that the so-called "Badoglio's betrayal" was but a return to the democratic traditions of Italy's political life and to her natural international association—which by any chance should be the name you are advocating as a basis for Japan's new start in the society of nations.

At any rate Italy had been far deeper invaded and devastated than Japan herself when the King's Government resorted to peace as the only act which could save the nation's existence. Even if the circumstances might well be termed from your point of view a betrayal both military necessities and the lack of understanding from the Axis side compelled the Italian Government to keep the truce pact secret so that the country might not be turned into a battlefield. . . .

Anyhow if you choose to call betrayal Italy's action in 1943 what would you call Japan's action in 1945 towards the various regimes she recognized in Manchoukuo, China, Thai, Philippines, Burma, India, Viet Nahm?

To dismiss then simply as a betrayal Italy's surrender means you do not attempt in the least to understand the reasons that motivated it and the new situation that resulted thereof. May I add this cannot be a fair basis for Italy's and Japan's mutual relations in the new society of nations?

W. A. PIACENTINI
(Special Correspondent for the "Giornale d'Italia")

What with the war and all, nerves are having a hard time these days. If you're a hardy soul you'll try this test on yourself: Stand erect with feet close together—toes as well as heels—and close your eyes. Extend one arm sideways with index finger pointing; the rest of your hand closed. Then quickly try to touch the very tip of your nose. Repeat, using your other arm. If you score a bull's eye with both fingers your coordination (nerves, brain, muscle) is good. Most people touch their noses, but few the tip.

* * *

A man was walking among the smoking ruins after a heavy air raid when an old woman greeted him. He asked her how she felt after the night of horror.

"Well, there's one thing about these air raids," she replied, "they do take your mind of the war."

* * *

Everybody is able to give pleasure in some way. One person may do it by coming into a room, another by going out.

* * *

Almost all our faults are more pardonable than the methods we think up to hide them.

JAPANESE MILITARISM

Originated In the Spirit of Nationalism

By L. G. MASUI
Former Professor of Political Science At Jochi University

In an article written for the American magazine, 'The New Republic,' back in 1933, shortly after the Manchurian Incident, I tried to point out the possible danger of the rise of militariarism in this country to a general Far Eastern peace. For writing this particular article, I was molested by the local police several times and my position at the university (the Catholic University in Tokyo) became highly precarious. But there was a measure of tolerance at that time and I was able to stay out of prison. At that time I could also write a series of articles on the political problems of Japan in the Japan Times without getting into trouble with the police and military authorities to any great extent. With the progress of the Manchurian Incident, however, militarism here made persistent headway until no one identifying himself with progressive thought could express his political views with safety. But I am now glad to observe that our national situation now permit the progressive element in this nation to express itself with frankness and without any fear of getting into trouble with the authorities.

I wish to describe in this article the origin and evolution of militarism in this country until it became a menace to Far Eastern peace and consequently to world peace as well, bringing great hardships and trouble to the Japanese people themselves.

Japanese militarism, above anything else, can be traced to feudalism. The political revolution known as "the Imperial Restoration" in 1868 abolished the feudal system of Japan so far as its institutional aspect was concerned; the samurai passed away, but their spirit never died even after the restoration. The feudal spirit came to form the basis of a new nationalism which arose within the country as a result of its modern development in the last decades of the 19th century. International rivalry in the Far East among the various European Powers had the effect of stimulating the growth of this Japanese nationalism, while Prussia's victory over France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871 just a few years after the Imperial Restoration proved a great stimulus for Japanese nationalism. The rise of modern Japan synchronized with the development of State capitalism in her economic field, and the two marched hand in hand during the later period during which Japan fought two external wars, first against China and then against Russia. Our victories in these foreign wars definitely shaped the form of our nationalism which, however, was not in the form of a militarism as yet.

In the meantime, Japan's economic and social growth was accompanied by a steady and rapid increase in her population. During the closing period of the 19th century, the population increased to such an extent that some Japanese had to migrate to the North and South American countries. It was during the same period that the Japanese settled in the Hawaiian Islands and became plantation workers there. And it was because of this rapid population increase that the military clique justified its imperialistic expansion overseas, and blamed the United States for shutting her doors to Japanese immigrants during the first part of the present century.

It is generally recognized that the Manchurian Incident was the beginning of the Japanese imperialistic expansion on the Asiatic mainland, but it is not generally known that the world economic depression of 1931-2 hastened the Manchurian Incident itself. Japanese capitalism was hit most severely by that worldwide economic depression and Japan's captains of industry had to find some outlet to recover from that great economic blow. It is significant that the first exportation of Japanese capital to Manchuria following the Manchurian Incident was made not by any of the established financial groups such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, or Sumitomo, but by the Nippon Sangyo Kaisha or the Japan Industrial Company, for it was precisely this company that was hit hardest among Japan's industrial concerns. The established financial groups were rather unwilling to export their capital to Manchuria because they abhorred the socialistic policy of the military leaders who completely established themselves in Manchuria following the incident and who were opposed to a liberal economic policy in the financial and industrial fields. It was these same leaders who entrenched themselves in the puppet State of Manchoukuo that gave tangible form to Japanese militarism.

But to go a little back in history, we must not forget to mention the important role played by a Japanese semi-government railway company, namely, the South Manchuria Railway Company with its headquarters at Dairen. This company, which was created immediately after the Russo-Japanese War, had extensive political as well as economic powers and proved one wing of Japan's continental imperialism, the other being the Kwantung Army. The company made an unholy alliance with the political parties of Japan at home and its President and leading directors changed with every cabinet shift.

After the establishment of Manchoukuo, the power and influence of the South Manchuria Railway Company waned, chiefly because its mission as the vanguard of Japanese imperialism had ended with the political and economic advance of Japanese militarism into Manchuria; and its connections with the political parties at home gradually came to an end. Prior to the Manchurian Incident, the S.M.R. was a politico-economic organization, but it became a simple local railway body after that incident.

The Nippon Sangyo Kaisha was reorganized into the Manchoukuo Heavy Industries Corporation under the direction and guidance of the Kwantung Army. This incident symbolizes the full growth of Japanese militarism which was now consciously controlled by the military leaders who had entrenched themselves in the headquarters of the Kwantung Army.

The Manchurian Incident naturally led to the China Affair and then finally to the Pacific War, resulting in Japan's defeat at the hands of the Allied Forces. As General Douglas MacArthur has recently declared, Japan has become a fourth-rate nation. This is something we should be thankful for because if the military clique had had its way much longer in the war, the Japanese race would have become extinct; and we should be grateful to His Majesty the Emperor for His decision to accept the Potsdam Declaration and also to the generous attitude of the Allied Powers, America in particular, toward us in our hour of defeat.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

Anti-Inflation Measures Should Be Adopted

Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima, like his predecessor, is confronted with the thorny problem of inflation. But, Mr. Tsushima is facing a new set of problems due to the sudden change in the domestic situation brought about by the termination of the war.

The payment of enormous military expenditures and capital outlay for the munitions industry have become things of the past—they have ceased to be factors accelerating currency inflation. It must be remembered, however, that there is a long list of unsettled emergency payments, including the outlay to be made in connection with the demobilization of servicemen and commandeered workers, payments for the liquidation of bank loans to the munitions industry and also compensation money for war insurance payments, funds for settlement of balance of payments for war supplies sold to the Government on credit, and others. Moreover, the Government has to include, for some years to come, an extraordinary expenditure in the budget accounts for meeting the payment of reparations to the Allies.

There is every reason to believe that currency inflation will become aggravated to an uncontrollable extent unless the Government adopts concrete measures in dealing with the financial situation in the future. But no less important an issue than anti-inflation measures is the issue of settlement and adjustment of credits and liabilities arising from the conversion of the munitions industry.

Gov't Should Settle Bills

The accommodation of investments and loans to the munitions industry through special financial organizations and banks requires as the first requisite that the Government should speedily settle the bills for war supplies sold to it on credit. The capital needed for the rehabilitation of the nation's industries should not be withheld. To convert the munitions industry smoothly to a peacetime industry, it is essential to utilize financial organizations based on the autonomy and initiative of banks and civilian concerns.

Another big issue facing the Finance Minister is that of financial adjustment. The national bonds issued during the war total more than ¥100,000,000,000. The adjustment of these bonds should not be attempted by resorting to such means as increasing taxes. On the contrary, the Government should see that the adjustment of national bonds be carried out gradually.

In the meantime, the Government should follow the policy of cementing the foundation of the nation's industries by introducing foreign investments through diplomatic negotiations, thereby increasing the national income and strengthening the financial structure of the country. If the above ideas are put into effect a way will be opened for Japan to settle the war reparations demanded by the Allied Powers.

JAPANESE ORIGINALITY

Creative Talent Seen in the Field of Industrial Arts

With the termination of the war, the Japanese people have started out on the road to the birth of a new Japan. In the peaceful years to come, they hope to contribute to the advancement of mankind in the field of culture.

The charge has often been made by those who lack a fundamental knowledge and understanding of the qualities of the Japanese that they are imitative and without the power of originality. Whether the Japanese have or have not the power of originality forms the key to the future development of Japanese culture.

The idea that the Japanese have no power of originality is due to the fact that all the honors of modern discovery and invention have been taken by the Americans and Europeans and all technique and functions applying the essence of science have been developed by Americans and Europeans, although, of course, the Japanese, too, have developed such things as the Toyoda loom. Almost all of the revolutionary ideas have been developed by the Americans and Europeans, so it can be taken as a part that the development of modern science and technique has been effected by the people of three countries.

But as only a century has passed since Japan awakened from her self-imposed isolation it would be premature to pass judgment upon Japan, which first learned of modern scientific technique at the beginning of the Meiji era. How the Japanese will contribute to modern scientific technique depends on their effort hereafter. Already basic steps have been taken in the field of fundamental science and the world has recognized Japan's remarkable advance. However, should the Japanese drive ahead and start out anew on the cultural front, their future will indeed be bright.

Idea of Beauty

In looking back over Japanese history it is found that the Japanese ability to discern beauty and to apply original styles to national living is superior. The development of the court dress of the Heian period which followed the imitative Nara period, was the development of a purely Japanese dress. The armor of the Japanese fighting men of the time also was a development of an original style. These developments however, were too strictly suitable to the Japanese element and had no common quality for all mankind.

But the Japanese idea of beauty went deeper in the Tokugawa period to bring about the development of the Ukiyoe, which stimulated the art nouveau movement in France. The ornamental beauty of the Korin school of painting caused a great impression among European art circles and had a strong effect upon their work. Even today the Ukiyoe has a world market and is an object of search by art collectors. The originality of Japanese color prints and their effect need not be elaborated upon here.

The unparalleled works of Kakiyemon of Imari, who developed a new field in porcelain design, was recognized and appreciated by the Europeans when taken to Europe by the Dutch. The charming designs and the noble and beautiful styles were imitated at Chantilly in France, at Meissen in Germany and at Bow and Chelsea in England. The beauty of Japanese porcelain ware was praised highly by a French expert who wrote: "In these charming designs ornamented sprays, branches and flowers are painted across the plates or other pieces of ware, interlacing and sometimes enclosing life like reproductions of the ibis, partridge or quail, or fabulous animals. These dainty Kakiyemon patterns painted in brilliant touches of red, yellow and blue, enhanced with a little gold, on white porcelain of unequaled quality and finish, became the rage of the period all over Europe. Not only were they copied or adapted at Chantilly, and afterward at Vincennes, in France, but they made their appearance almost simultaneously on the hard porcelain of Saxony as well as on the soft porcelains of Bow, Chelsea and Worcester."

Kakiyemon's success should give the Japanese confidence in their high abilities in the culture field. The fact that art and industrial art circles in France, the best in Europe, and Kakiyemon's works is not beyond comprehension. It must also be remembered that much of the superior porcelain, which excelled the world-renowned porcelain of France, was due to the field opened by Kakiyemon. The historical significance of Kakiyemon's work is that his development of an original Japanese style enabled European porcelain makers to leave the sphere of imitating Chinese ware to produce works compatible to their own tastes and ideas of beauty. This is an example of Japanese originality having a vast effect in Europe. The possibility of original Japanese tastes leading the world is clear from this illustration.

The Japanese people, who possess superior qualities in respect to industrial arts, should be able to contribute to the advancement of civilization in other fields also. There is no need to listen to the criticism that the Japanese lack originality. All that needs to be done is to have confidence and to forge ahead with the hope for the construction of a new Japanese culture.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, September 25

FURTHER COURAGEOUS STEPS DESIRED

ASAHI—The plan for the disposal of Japan, which was presented at the Cairo Conference and given concrete shape at the Potsdam Conference by the Allied Nations, was to reduce Japan to the status previous to the Sino-Japanese War. And as a matter of fact, speaking formally from the viewpoint of territory, apart from the Kuriles and the Loochoo Islands, altogether Japan is to be reverted to the Japan of the time before the Sino-Japanese War. However, if matters are considered realistically, there would not only be no objections against saying that Japan has returned to the status of the time previous to the promulgation of the Constitution or previous to the establishment of the Cabinet system: but even we believe it would be proper to think that, returning to the time of the Meiji Restoration, Japan has to start all over again.

In historical significance, one may discover many points common to the Meiji Restoration and the current situation facing the nation today. Nay, one might even say that all that which had remained unsolved at the time of the Meiji Restoration and thereafter will be solved hereafter.

The duties and responsibilities of the present Cabinet are great and heavy. Frankly speaking, there is no room for doubt but that at the time of the formation of this Cabinet it was considered to be its most urgent task to carry out the disposal of the national affairs which, as a matter of course, ought to have been carried out by the war liquidation cabinet of Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, but could not then be carried out. Therefore, the general observation was that in a certain sense it could not be helped that this Cabinet was going to be a short-lived one. However, leaving apart the talks with the Allied Nations speaking of domestic issues, the situation is such that the dissolution of the military organization and the revival of what are being called Democratic trends must by all means be carried out by the present Cabinet. Now, as to the method for reviving those democratic trends, it will by all means become necessary that the present Cabinet carries through the new elections of the Diet.

The present Diet was elected by an unreasonable system of recommendation, and new elections had been postponed on the ground that it was wartime. For the renovation of the Diet, as well as for the purpose of reviving the election districts destroyed by war damage, a revision of the election laws is being regarded as a matter of course. At the same time, it logically follows that the revision of the House of Peers' system, which had been a pending issue since many years, must be effected simultaneously. Then, undoubtedly, the very institution of Peers as well as that of the Privy Council will become matters for re-examination. But those surgical operations become possible only if there is not only unusual zeal on the part of the Cabinet itself, but moreover a deep understanding on the part of the leaders of the Imperial Household Ministry, the Privy Council, the House of Peers, and the House of Representatives. Fortunately, all this is also being backed up by the circumstance that it is just what is being wished by the Allied authorities. And if it should not be possible to have it carried out by the present Cabinet which is fortunate enough to have H.I.H. Prince Higashikuni as the Prime Minister, then the time for having it done would eventually never come.

General elections and revision of the Diet system, needless to say, bring to the mind the re-appearance of political parties. But that must by no means be anything like a revival of the old political parties or of the so-called revolutionary parties. Who, however, are those who are rising as the leaders for the new parties to be born? And what relations are they to have toward the present Cabinet? Who should take the place once taken by Prince Ito, who formerly founded and led the Seiyukai Party?

The renovation of the administrative structure and of the official system are important matters which must be tackled by the present Cabinet ahead of anything else. This will have to be done quickly, and then, with this as a spring board, all other reforms will have to be carried out one after another. And it can be imagined that this will also give rise to all sorts of friction—but the present Cabinet must not be supposed to be incapable of handling as much as just that.

The reconstruction of our country must be carried out, and postwar policies must be taken. But all this should be based on a policy of using a "crack minority". With less officials and less committees as the propelling force, and with the masses of the people as the basis, the reconstruction of a new Japan should be carried out. And it is not we alone who hope that the present Cabinet, on which all expectations at home and abroad are being concentrated, will take still more courageous steps.

ORIENTAL INFLUENCE ON WESTERN ARTS

Decorative Artistic Features of China Stimulated Works

By C.Y.

II

In northern Europe the enterprise of Holland in respect of popularizin Chinese works of art culminated in the appearance of two kinds of indoor decorations. One was to decorate a small room with porcelain and the other to paint the walls of it with lacquer. The latter pattern was called the Chinese style. It originated in Holland. It is noteworthy that a corner fireplace was often seen in a Chinese style lacquered or porcelain room. By corner fireplace is meant a fireplace installed in a corner or nook of a room and not in the middle of a wall. It is certainly gratifying that the Hollanders took the greatest interest in Chinese porcelain works. Not only as ornaments in the room, but also as objects of daily use, Chinese porcelain ware came into great vague in Holland in the first half of the seventeenth century. The Hollanders imported various types of Chinese and Japanese porcelain articles and made them serviceable to the conduct of European life. Also they fixed ornamental rims to them, so that they became additionally attractive to European taste. This accounts for the reason why earthen vessels known as "imari-yaki" had gorgeous pictures painted on them. These works were mostly of Japanese nishikiye (brocade picture) design.

Germany under the patronage of Friedrich I, who was a great post-Barock enthusiast, concentrated on introducing the artistic patterns and motifs of East Asia. Accordingly, imitation lacquer ware was abundantly produced and some looked almost genuine. Then in England, the Oriental taste became prevalent under the influence of Holland. When Charles II visited Holland many Englishmen went over on study tours there. For this reason English arts of those days came to be influenced by Holland. And as Holland by then had acquired a significant taste for things Chinese, it is natural that its influence on English arts reflected the decorative perspective of Chinese arts. It is apparent that from the latter half of the seventeenth cenury to the early part of the eighteenth century various European countries had been influenced by the decorative art of China in beautifying their indoor life. On the other hand, it is true that Chinese paintings were not popularly received in Europe; yet it must be said that many of them found their way into Europe to be treasured as picturesque ornaments. Although Chinese pictures were not very much relished by the West, still it must be admitted that the decorative industry of Europe utilized the technique of Chinese painting. For example, the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware at Delft and Rouen attained a striking development by incorporating the technical aspect and aesthetic motif of Chinese drawing.

Golden Age

The period ranging from 1710 to 1730 was the golden age of post-Barock architecture in Germany and the artists, becoming more fanciful, found it unnecessary to use Chinese materials and objects any more. The general populace pictured China to themselves with an artistic imagination of their own and satisfied their exotic ideals therewith. At this time the "Japanese Palace" was built in Dresden and the "Indian House" at another place. But neither of them revealed anything typically Oriental in character. Only in a few decorative patterns were visible some influence of East Asia. Put in another form, it means that the German post-Barock of this age represented its Chinese taste in a freer manner by giving full display to a lively creative imagination. Flower vases with floral designs, which were literal imitations of East Asiatic porcelain, came into fashion; but their coloration, being peculiarly gorgeous, was quite different from that of original works.

In view of the imaginative Chinese of German artists, the so-called "china" products of Europe began to be turned out; and thus was born the rococo art of Europe, which had nothing to do with real China or its genuine art. A characteristic instance of this was the "Chinese House" built at Luneville in about 1740 for the King of Poland. The fusion of "china" and rococo art was first effected by Watteau. In his graceful figure works, he treated the Chinese in the same manner as of European figures. In his "Chinese Emperor," which is one of his famous decorative designs, the figure of the emperor has been made to pose entirely in the European rococo way. Boucher, likewise, transformed Chinese genre painting into a typical rococo art and represented the Chinese amidst rural and pastoral scenes. In this manner, the Chinese taste became a motif in the stride of industrial arts which grew more ornamental and pictorial. In pattern works, as well as in the pictorial and decorative department of industrial arts the chinoiserie became a popular theme. After the demise of Louis XIV the decorative tendency of post-Barock was extended further and European "china" porcelain was developed into a distinct type of rococo art.

The rococo art of "china" accelerated the production of various porcelain, bronze and metal works of complex ornamental designs. In some cases, two or three pieces of porcelain ware were combined by means of ornamental bronze brims or frames to create new styles of industrial objects. Innovations were also introduced in the making of clocks and candlesticks. The lacquered wooden boards forming the front part of a wardrobe were made so as to fit the curved surface of the rococo style; and these lacquered parts, following the Dutch ingenuity, were finished in curved patterns. For instance, the French wardrobe in the Munchen Museum, the front parts of the drawers of which are wrought in gold lacquer, while the inner frames are varnished. It seems that the idea regarding the system of lacquering and varnishing a wardrobe originally came from Japan, though the method of application was quite different owing to the preponderance of rococo aestheticism. The same thing can be said of Western textiles. Their patterns were not strongly influenced by East Asia and yet from the technical viewpoint Chinese influence on them was beyond doubt remarkable.

The part played by Watteau in creating imaginative things Chinese of France found a parallel in the activity of Cuvillie in Germany. It was in accordance with the plan of Cuvillie that the north wing of the Schloss Bruhl was constructed. It was begun in 1728 and completed in 1730. On the second floor of it, there is an "Indian chamber," the panels of which are decorated with colored copper-plate pictures of flowers and chinoiseries. And in the porcelain of Meissen, too, is visible a fusion of rococo type. Indeed, porcelain articles were abundantly manufactured in Germany in imitation of the products of East Asia. In most cases, these articles were copies of the Kakiyemon school of art, or five-colored art of Japanese porcelain. It may be of interest to know that at this time rococo chinoiseries together with genuine rococo ornaments exercised great influence in the production of faience in Germany, France and some other Western countries.

Chinese Art Reappears

The Chinese taste in England comparatively retrograded after 1730; but toward the middle of the eighteenth century it reappeared in an appreciable form. This new taste, however, was quite a different phenomenon from the rococo taste for Chinese trinkets. In spite of an external profusion of rococo elements, the public in general internally manifested the tendency of getting rid of the fetters of the collective post-Barock culture, and in consequence, artists sought for a romantic phenomenon longing for Nature and things Chinese. Notwithstanding that the influence of post-Barock culture continued to prevail. The romantic longing of this period was fundamentally different from the romanticism of the nineteenth century which had individualism as its essential make-up. The reappearance of Chinese taste in England was in the nature of a whim on the part of rococoists who, by exhibiting such an artistic bent of mind, introduced a romantic element in their art; and this romantic element ultimately took the form of a romantic phenomenon which, in turn, collided with rococo culture.

In December, 1750, a book entitled New Designs for Chinese Temples, Arbours, Triumphal Arches, Walls, etc. was published by William and John Halfpenny. It contains fourteen color prints. Each of this picture is represented with a simple rococo taste. As special elements, concave and curved roofs with ornamental dragons are mentioned. They also published two more volumes, namely, Chinese and Gothic Architecture and Rural Architecture in the Chinese Taste, respectively in 1752 and 1755. In these books, a mood of romanticism on the part of the authors is reflected. Despite the fact that various Gothic elements have been blended in their works, these two artists can be regarded as pioneers of romantic classicism. From this viewpoint, their works can be considered rococo chinoiseries. Eduard and Darly in their joint publication New Book of Chinese Designs omit to depict any fusion between the Chinese form and the rococo form. In their pictures, houses are shown quite differently from those of actual Chinese ones. They are a little more open and have smaller walls and slender posts.

(To Be Concluded)

A woman will always cherish the memory of the man who wanted to marry her; a man, of the woman who didn't.